



Management of Solid Waste by Municipalities and NetDMR

CLEAN Communities Challenge

Annual Members Meeting

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Fishers, Indiana



Today's Presenters

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Compliance and Technical Assistance Program (CTAP)

- CTAP is a non-regulatory program that provides free, **confidential** compliance and technical assistance to regulated entities.
- Assess environmental compliance through on-site consultations.
- Identify pollution prevention opportunities.
- Assist with permit applications.
- Conduct training and workshops.



CTAP Quality Assurance Guarantee

- IDEM stands behind CTAP's compliance assistance. The guarantee assures customers that IDEM will not issue a Notice of Violation assessing a gravity-based penalty against a regulated entity that has sought out, received, and relied upon CTAP's written compliance assistance prior to the alleged violation.



Let's Work Together!

- If you encounter businesses within your community that need compliance assistance, please refer them to our program.
- [CTAP website](#)
- [Indiana Small Business Guide to Environmental, Safety, and Health Regulations](#)



Today's Topics

- Solid Wastes Excluded From Permitting Requirements
- Street Sweepings
- Collection Container Systems
- Transfer Facilities
- Universal Waste
- Household Hazardous Waste
- NetDMR



Solid Wastes Excluded From Permitting Requirements

- Uncontaminated rocks, bricks, concrete, road demolition waste materials, and dirt
- Uncontaminated and untreated natural growth solid waste
- Recyclable materials
- Electronic waste



Uncontaminated Rocks, Bricks, Concrete, Road Demolition Waste Materials, and Dirt

- Processing and disposal of **uncontaminated** rocks, bricks, concrete, road demolition waste materials, or dirt is excluded from solid waste permitting requirements. 329 IAC 10-3-1(1) and 329 IAC 11-3-1(1)
- Materials still need to be responsibly managed.



Resources for Uncontaminated Rocks, Bricks, Concrete, Road Demolition Waste Materials, and Dirt

- Office of Land Quality, Industrial Waste Section



Uncontaminated and Untreated Natural Growth Solid Waste

- Processing and disposal of **uncontaminated** and **untreated** natural growth solid waste is excluded from solid waste permitting requirements. 329 IAC 10-3-1(6) and 329 IAC 11-3-1(7)
- Uncontaminated and untreated natural growth solid waste includes:
 - Tree limbs
 - Stumps
 - Leaves
 - Grass clippings
 - Unpainted, unstained, unvarnished wood



Prohibition on Disposal of Vegetative Matter in a Solid Waste Landfill

- Deposition of vegetative matter in a solid waste landfill is prohibited (IC 13-20-9-2) with some exceptions (IC 13-20-9-1).
- Open burning is prohibited (326 IAC 4-1-2); however, there are exemptions for burning vegetative material in 326 IAC 4-1-3.



Yard Waste Composting Facilities

- Yard Waste Composting Facilities (IC 13-20-10) compost vegetative matter from landscaping maintenance and land clearing projects.
 - Registration
 - Location requirements
 - Annual Report indicating volume processed
 - Renewal every 5 years



Yard Waste Resources

- Office of Land Quality, Solid Waste Permit Section
- [Permit Guide: Yard Waste Composting Facility Registration](#)
- [Important Notice Regarding the Yard Waste Disposal Ban](#)



Recycling Exclusion for Municipal Solid Waste

- The recycling exclusion for municipal solid waste (MSW) is specific to solid waste from **residential** and **commercial** sources as defined at 329 IAC 11-2-21.7.



Recyclable Materials

- Waste, other than tires, that has been segregated from the general MSW stream prior to arrival at a processing facility that meets the following conditions are excluded:
 - Materials do not require **substantial further processing** beyond that needed to prepare them for transport.
 - Return those items for **reuse in manufacturing**.
 - Not have more than ten percent (10%) of the solid waste that passes through the facility ultimately taken for final disposal.
- 329 IAC 11-3-1(5)



Common Recyclable Materials

- Scrap metal
- Glass
- Plastic
- Paper
- Cardboard



Recyclable Materials Resources

- Office of Land Quality, Solid Waste Permit Section
- [Solid Waste Management District Map](#)



Electronic Waste



- Processing or storage of electronic waste (e-waste) is excluded from solid waste permitting requirements, but it is regulated by and must be managed in accordance with 329 IAC 16.



Definition of Electronic Waste

- E-waste is any solid waste that is the following or has the following component:
 - circuit board, including a shredded circuit board
 - diode
 - CRT
 - computer
 - electronic device.
- E-waste does not include vehicles or white goods.



Short-term E-Waste Collection and Storage Activity

- Activity that lasts **less than ten (10)** consecutive calendar days in which:
 - the collection of e-waste is not on the premises of a registered facility, and
 - collected e-waste is removed and transported within **five (5) business days** after the collection to:
 - a properly registered or permitted facility; or
 - an appropriate facility out of state.
- 326 IAC 16-2-43



E-Waste Disposal Prohibition

- Covered entities (households, small businesses, and public schools) may not knowingly do any of the following:
 - Mix or allow the mixing of a **covered electronic device** or any other computer, computer monitor, printer, or television with municipal waste that is intended for disposal at a landfill.
 - Mix or allow the mixing of a **covered electronic device** or any other computer, computer monitor, printer, or television with any waste that is intended for disposal by burning or incineration.
- IC -13-20.5-10-1



Covered Electronic Devices (CEDs)

- Televisions
- Computer monitors
- Computers (including desktops, laptops, and tablets)
- E-readers
- Fax machines
- Peripherals (including keyboards, mice, external hard drives, printers, all-in-one printer/scanner/copiers, projectors, and any other devices that are sold exclusively for external use with a computer and provide input into or output from a computer)
- DVD players (including gaming systems that are able to play DVDs)
- Digital photo frames
- Digital media players
- iPods/MP3 players
- Camcorders/cameras
- DVR/TiVo devices (including cable boxes and satellite boxes, but not satellite dishes)
- Portable GPS navigation systems



Electronic Waste Resources

E-Waste Storage & Processing Facilities

- Glynda Oakes
- goakes@idem.IN.gov
- (317) 233-1052
- [Permit Guide: Electronic Waste](#)



- Meredith Jones
- mjones@idem.IN.gov
e-cycle@idem.IN.gov
- (317) 234-7976 (direct)
(800) 988-7901 (toll free)
- [Indiana E-Cycle Web page](#)
- [Recycle Indiana: E-Waste](#)



Street Sweepings





Common Components of Street Sweepings

- **Debris:** litter, dirt, grass, leaves, and other vegetative matter.
- **Pollutants:** oil and grease, metals, sediment, paint, solvents and automobile fluids, phosphorus and nitrogen from vegetation, and lawn fertilizer.
- **Snow and Ice Abrasives:** salt, sand, steel mill slag, coal combustion slag and/or ash.



Disposal of Street Sweepings

- Street sweepings may be disposed of at a municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF).
 - If disposed of at a MSWLF, no testing of soil is required unless the street sweepings originate from hazardous waste cleanup sites or areas where spills of hazardous substances have occurred.



Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

- MS4 operators must include street sweepings in the written procedures for the proper disposal of waste or materials removed from separate storm sewer systems and operational areas.



Storage of Street Sweepings

- Street sweepings should be stored in a manner that prevents contaminant volatilization, run-off, leaching, or fugitive dust emissions.
- Street sweepings should be stored either:
 - in a covered container, or
 - on an impervious surface, covered with waterproof material, and contained within the area.
- Street sweepings should not be stored in an area where the material will wash into wetlands or waterways.



Reuse and Alternative Disposal Options for Street Sweepings

- Street sweepings may be reused or utilized in a manner other than disposing at a MSWLF if the use is:
 - in compliance with Indiana’s Solid Waste Regulations (329 IAC 10 and 329 IAC 11),
 - approved by IDEM, and
 - limited to industrial or commercial applications with little chance for human contact.
- Street sweepings cannot be used as fill material in standing water, in karst terrain, or as general fill because of the potential for human and environmental contact.



Potential Uses for Street Sweepings

- Bulking agent at an IDEM-permitted composting facility.
- Alternative daily cover (ADC) at a landfill approved to accept street sweepings as ADC.
- Other uses approved through a Legitimate Use Approval from IDEM's Industrial Compliance Section.



Screening of Street Sweepings

- Street sweepings may be screened to remove municipal solid waste.
- All municipal solid waste generated from screening activities must be properly disposed of or recycled, as appropriate.
- Municipalities may screen street sweepings without a solid waste processing facility permit (329 IAC 11) if they conduct the screening on property they own or lease.



Resources for Street Sweepings

- Office of Land Quality, Solid Waste Permit Section
- Office of Land Quality, Industrial Waste Compliance, Legitimate Use Approval
- [Street Sweeping Debris Disposal and Management Fact Sheet](#)



Collection Container System

- Collection Container System 329 IAC 12-2-6:
 - A group of containers for solid waste collection from **noncommercial, nonindustrial, and noninstitutional** sources, and made available for use by the general public such as a county wide collection box system.



Collection Container System Notification Requirements

- Location of collection container system site(s) on United States Geological Survey topographical quadrangle map(s).
- Description of proposed operation, including:
 - anticipated sources and quantities of incoming solid waste,
 - names and locations of solid waste disposal facilities where wastes will be disposed,
 - frequency of collection container pickup, and
 - procedures for controlling odors, fire, vectors, litter, and handling bulk waste at the site or sites.
- 329 IAC 12-4-1(b)



Collection Container Systems Operational Requirements

- Collection Container Systems must be operated in a manner that ensures:
 - solid waste is confined to the designated storage, loading, and unloading areas of the site,
 - the system and adjacent areas are maintained clean and litter free, and
 - the system is cleaned as necessary to prevent a nuisance or public health hazard.
- 329 IAC 12-4-1(c)



Collection Container System Resources

- Office of Land Quality, Solid Waste Permits Section



Transfer Station

- Transfer Station 329 IAC 11-2-47:
 - A facility at which solid waste is transferred from a vehicle or container to another vehicle or container for transportation or from one (1) mode of transportation to another.



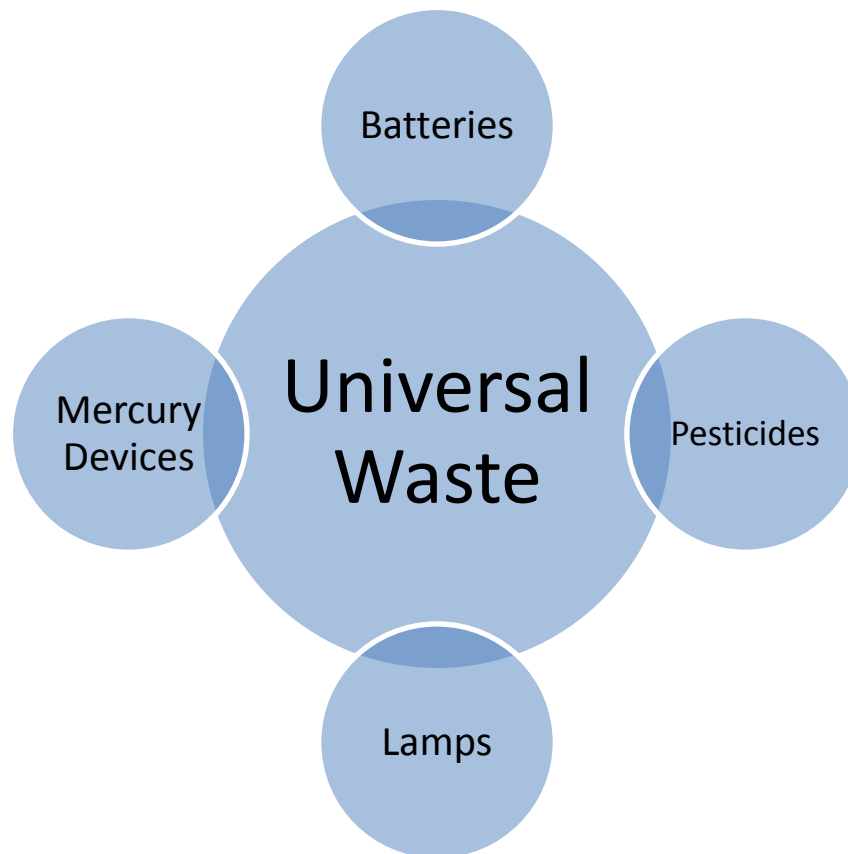
Transfer Station Resources

- Office of Land Quality, Solid Waste Permits Section



Storage Limitation

- Storage 329 IAC 10-2-181:
- The retention, containment, or accumulation of solid waste on a temporary basis in such a manner that it does not threaten or potentially threaten human health or impact or potentially impact the environment, for a period of more than twenty-four (24) hours, in such a manner as not to constitute disposal of the waste. It must be a rebuttable presumption that **storage of waste for more than six (6) months constitutes disposal.**





Universal Waste

- Universal waste is hazardous waste that has reduced regulatory management requirements to foster environmentally sound recycling or disposal.
- Four Categories:
 - Batteries
 - Pesticides
 - Mercury-containing equipment
 - Lamps



Applicable Management Standards

- These categories of wastes are exempt from management as universal waste when they are generated by households or conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs)(40 CFR 261.5).



Universal Waste Resources

- Office of Land Quality, Industrial Waste Section
- [Universal Waste Rule](#)



Household Hazardous Waste

- A household product that contains hazardous substances becomes household hazardous waste once the consumer no longer has a use for it and disposes of it. Hazardous waste from households is not regulated as hazardous waste under federal (40 CFR 261.4(b)(1)) and Indiana laws.



Common Household Hazardous Wastes

- Gasoline
- Used Motor Oil, Antifreeze and Oil Filters
- Electronics
- Paint, Stains, and Varnish
- Waste Pharmaceuticals
- Universal Waste
 - Batteries
 - Pesticides
 - Lamps
 - Mercury-containing products



Waste Pharmaceuticals

- Municipalities may accept pharmaceuticals as part of their household hazardous waste collection efforts.
- [EPA Frequent Questions for Pharmaceutical Collection Events/Programs](#)
- [National Take-Back Day](#) initiative of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in coordination with state and local law enforcement agencies.



Household Hazardous Waste Resources

- [Household Hazardous Waste Management: A Manual for One-Day Community Collection Programs](#)



Questions?

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Indiana Department of Environmental Management

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NetDMR



NetDMR

- [NPDES Electronic Reporting Rule](#)
 - Federal, proposed rule on 07/30/2013
 - Reviewing comments
- Proposed requirement
 - NPDES permitted facilities submit reports electronically to the U.S. EPA
 - Self-monitoring information submitted with DMR
 - Industrial users located within cities **without** delegated pretreatment program
 - Bypass and Overflow reports
 - CSO and SSO
 - Annual reports regarding bio-solids generation and handling
 - Annual reports regarding MS4



NetDMR

- [Electronic reporting and submittal](#) of DMRs
 - Monthly Reports of Operation (MRO) and Monthly Monitoring Reports (MMR)
- NPDES and IWP permit holders
 - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
 - Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Permits (IWP)
- Free, federal web-based tool
 - Secure internet connection
 - Simultaneously submitting results to state and the U.S. EPA



NetDMR

- Benefits
 - Free
 - Flexibility for reporting by due date
 - Automatic error-check and validation prior to submission
 - Option to CC multiple individuals when submit
 - Instant confirmation of submission
 - Revisions submitted electronically
 - Access to updated reporting requirements
 - Can be utilized as electronic filing cabinet



NetDMR

- Getting started
 - [IDEM NetDMR website](#)
 - Review NetDMR Training modules
 - Work through NetDMR Test Website
 - Registration
 - Data entry
 - Submittal
 - NetDMR Live Website
 - Indiana Subscriber Agreement
 - Electronic signature



NetDMR

- Incentive
 - Complete enrollment and submit by **12/31/2014**
 - Four (4) contact hours for renewal of wastewater operator's license
- Assistance
 - CTAP staff
 - (317) 232-8172 or (800) 988-7901
 - OWQ staff
 - Gary Starks: (317) 232-8694
 - Rose McDaniel: (317) 233-2653



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Further Questions?